

Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all Essay!

We all are familiar with the character of Ravana which was portrayed in Valmiki's Ramayan. Ravana was a highly educated individual with huge intellectual abilities, to the extent that even Lord Shiva was benevolent towards him.

But, the sad part of story was that even though he was educated in mind he possessed an uneducated heart. Because of lack of moral uprightness, consideration for other's ~~concerns~~ etc, he ventured on a wrong path, which ultimately led to his doom. Hence, wise men have aptly said that "Educating the mind, without educating the heart is no education at all".

V. good!  
Relevant  
at  
int. with  
examples

The practice of educating our children dates back to one ancient past. It started in the form of guru-shishya parampara. Later, as the societies prospered

and Kingdoms expanded, large universities  
took up this role, the ~~most~~ famous  
being Malabar and Joscika. They focussed  
on all round development of these disciplines  
with equal emphasis on head, hand and  
heart.

But, if we see in today's context, <sup>good</sup> education  
has been merely reduced to causal  
analysis of narrow life goals. These include  
abilities of find one's livelihood opportunities  
achieve high status in society, ability to degenerate  
converse fluently in English - acquisition <sup>rich in</sup>  
wealth etc. and the list goes on. However purpose  
the higher objectives which education used to educate  
serve like developing consideration for others,  
moral uprightness, care for environment  
have remained neglected, which has resulted  
in undesired consequences.

History speaks for itself that  
Education without values seeks to make  
a man a rather clever devil. If we  
look at the educational background of  
Good people  
Forceful  
idea!

leaders of WW II, be it Churchill, Stalin<sup>(3)</sup>, Eisenhower or Mussolini, all of them were educated in prestigious institutions like Oxford's or Harvard's ~~etc.~~ But, since these were not educated at heart, they always thought for their <sup>"ego"</sup> self interests. All <sup>and narrow triumphalism</sup> that resulted in bitter rivalries among themselves and the resulting destruction ~~which~~ claimed millions of lives, and took years for post war reconstruction.

In political sphere education has helped the people to be aware about their rights, and increased <sup>their</sup> awareness in judging the suitability of candidates. Participation of women has increased significantly, and education is also bringing dimensions of accountability to politics and administration. However, due to absence of value systems, it has not been able to break caste, loyalties and religious sentiments, especially in rural <sup>v. good</sup> landscape. On the other hand, elected <sup>relevant</sup> leaders have made use of these <sup>relevant</sup> and <sup>relevant</sup> education to achieve wrong objectives <sup>analysis!</sup>

11/11  
Education without adequate emphasis on character has resulted in widespread corruption and nepotism in our political system. This has resulted in severe mal-administration - and thus has hindered progress of our nation.

In economic sphere also, if we analyze similar story unfolds. Spread of education has opened vast sea of new professional opportunities, and have helped them to occupy high positions. It has provided fantastic entrepreneurial opportunities to brightest minds. But, since our education has not been able to develop feelings of love and care for fellow citizens, the educated are exploiting the uneducated. For eg. workshops in informal sector have to work for long hours in adverse working conditions. There is no job security for them and they are highly underpaid. Child labour continues to be rampant till today.

Education, which resulted in material prosperity has led to a mad race

among people to acquire wealth at any cost. Thus, they resort to unethical practices, in order to remain competitive. Had our education system been able to develop more humane virtues among the privileged, our societies would have been more egalitarian and inclusive in terms of material possessions.

Education has brought plethora of social changes. Educated women are no more being looked down upon as earlier and they have occupied key positions in public affairs. There is increasing awareness about social rights. However, there have been many negative effects as well. One to education, several inventions like x-ray radiography machines have been misused. These have been used for detecting the sex of child, and thus resulted in practice of female foeticide. Advent of social media has resulted in online stalking of girls through objectification of women through pornography websites and social

being women are shamelessly trolled for standing up for their rights.

excellent! with the spread of education, our societies have become more utilitarian in their perspective. Acquisition of money has become primary motive of everyone, at any cost. This is because our society today only respects people with high class, and it hardly matters whether the money is earned through legitimate or illegitimate means. All this has been because, though we have been able to educate our people in mind, but not in heart. Hence, only ends matter, irrespective of means used.

Education has largely benefited global community. Education has been able to stretch human minds, has resulted in creative thinking, which has resulted the world being shrunk to global village. Through revolution in information technology, trade has been benefited greatly and countries have become interdependent on each other, case in point being European Union.

Good statements on positive impact!

They opened their borders for member countries, allowed free flow of labour so as to benefit from educated professionals from entire world. Also, their liberalized tariff policies had led to establishment of many industrial centres in Europe.

However, since the foundation was not strong, i.e. entire basis was self-interest ripples were bound to be created when crisis strikes. This we saw in the form of "Global Refugee crisis", that the so-called generous west choose to close its doors for poor and marginalized persecuted citizens of war-torn countries since they no longer served their interests. Had our education system developed due consideration for others' interests as well the solution could have been found much earlier.

The above analysis and examples clearly points to the fact that educating the mind, without due consideration for heart, results in unintended consequences. So, the million dollar question which

Good perspective and essence  
✓  
✓  
recognition

crisis is then, "How to educate the heart"?

If we think critically, we can easily realize that only solution lies in the reform of our education system. First of all, we need to realize that education does not mean merely obtaining various bachelors and Master's degrees or certificates and diplomas. Education must prepare a man and woman for a life truly human in nature.

This can only be done by emphasis on character building. Development of personality should be given more emphasis than on accumulation of intellectual stuff and academic knowledge. Educated should be taught virtues of non-violence, truth, importance of thought & deeds.

secondly, there is an urgent need to delink education from materialistic

tendencies. Today, the sole aim of education has become as a source for attaining setting proper mix of values, skills and purpose (vision and objective?)



livelihood opportunities, and fulfilling material desires. It should be made clear that purpose of education is to raise a man to higher order through development of an individual and fulfilment of material needs is only one cog in the

v. good!

entire wheel. Its main purpose is evolution of a new man who can ~~think~~ think constructively, find solution to pressing problems and work for the benefit of mankind.

(This portion on "how to realise the goals of education" can be better & for the benefit of curriculum reforming the value education)

Finally, the ultimate aim is self-realization i.e. through education, everyone understands among themselves and get answer to universal question of what science

v. good!

I am? It is the education that helps him to understand their existence and purpose. In words of Gandhiji, "true education should result not in material power, but in spiritual force. It need strengthen man's faith in God and not awaken it!"

social and humanism  
non-  
not experience  
politic  
and

It need ideological neutrality  
- more exposure and extra-curricular activities

Thus, ~~omit~~ on the whole, it can be said that education is the most important instrument for bringing social-economic, political, cultural & technological changes. However, more focus on acquiring wealth, acquisition of knowledge or using education to maintain one's status is a futile exercise with long term consequences.

Along with above qualities, education can truly serve its purpose only when it helps in development of upright character, love for fellow beings and spiritual enlightenment of individual.

Since the world today does not need any more "Ravanas", rather there is a desire for <sup>lot</sup> many Rams, educating the heart along with the mind should be the way forward.

you are a good stuff!  
why in so much of haste and pressure  
You don't have sense - How to attempt - Test series  
where is the space for  
Remix 2  
Manj

Economic reforms have ignored agriculture and the farmers of the country, both are therefore dying.

"Everything else can wait but agriculture cannot" - Jawahar Lal Nehru

The above statement was ~~made~~ made by our honorable prime minister, after India attained independence. But, even after 70 years, have passed by, successive government come and went, ~~but~~ none had bothered to implement it in letter and spirit.

The statement was made in the background that, at the time of independence India did not produce enough to feed its population. In the Maslow hierarchy of goods needs, food falls at the most primary levels. Hence, a country could not think of anything else - before feeding its hungry citizens. Today, India has made agric significant progress from that time - that it no longer has to significantly depend upon other countries for its food supplies. key to remove poverty and inequality and increase inclusion

like in 1960s, it used to depend upon USA for wheat supplies under its PL-480 programme.

Though significant progress has been made, it is far from adequate. Even today Indian agriculture is characterized by low scale and low productivity. About 85% of our operational land holdings are below 5 acres and 67% of farm households survive on average land holdings of one acre.

Our agriculture has stagnated after 1991 economic reforms. Though, our policy makers envisaged an annual growth rate of 4% but it has grown at a rate of 1% for last 25 years. This has resulted in dwindling farm income and numerous demands for farm loan waivers and distress ~~subsidy~~ farm suicides. The recent farm unrest in states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. clearly stands testimony to the alarming fact.

Good  
factual  
insights  
Relevant

The question that arises, is that (3)  
even though our leaders - focused on  
agriculture right from independence - they why  
our farmers are dying and our agriculture  
is stagnating. Perhaps the major reason  
being, our economic reforms have failed to  
adequately and holistically address farm issues,  
though there have been some ~~financial~~  
~~solutions~~ other reasons as well.

After '91, India did not witness any  
significant Foreign direct investment (FDI) in  
agriculture. There has been reluctance  
among states to carry out marketing reforms  
in Agriculture. Also technology has  
been underutilized in solving farm  
issues. is it  
really  
the  
main  
cause?

Farmers also get to be neglected  
until big hue and cry is made. Though  
the big farmers have benefited, the conditions  
of small and marginal farmers, have not  
changed significantly. They continue to rely  
on moneylenders for their credit needs,  
have not benefited much due to land  
Reforms have no or marginal access

to irrigation facilities, etc.

Though govt. interventions in the form of green revolution and insurance institutional credit have had some positive effects but they have largely failed to address the underlying causes of farm distress and hinterland marginal sections have not much benefited from these.

→ what are these?  
- Rising cost of cultivation  
- Low farmgate prices  
- Inadequate inputs and credits.

## Impact of Economic Reforms on Agriculture

After the 1965 famine, due to govt efforts and along with the help of agriculturists like M.S. Swaminathan and Norman Borlaug, India successfully implemented green revolution in western parts of Punjab, Haryana, western UP etc. Focus was on high yielding varieties of seeds and use of fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation.

Even though India was able to achieve record food production, India did not even had to face any famine after 1965. There were many of institutions as well as support services. The soil quality and services deteriorated due to excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides.

view, without the knowledge of soil quality. Due to flood irrigation practices, soil salinity increased in various parts of Punjab and Haryana, which have been rendered unfit for cultivation now. Also, the eastern parts of our country did not witness any such revolution.

The NEP had more focus on industrial and commercial reforms. Agriculture got the back seat. Since 1991, India has witnessed huge foreign direct investments in the field of public sector health, education, defence etc. But, it was not observed in case of agriculture. It is decreased, but

because our farmers were poor to invest heavily in mechanized tractors, combined harvesters etc. Also, there was reluctance on part of the Govt. to push for it, since, it could have resulted in job losses because of mechanization. It is, but private investment couldn't compensate it.

Also, because of environmental concerns, Indian Govt. was reluctant to go ahead with genetically modified varieties and thus have kept multi-nationals like Monsanto at bay.

one major policy failure on the part of the govt. was lack of investment in infrastructure. Even till today only 45% of our agricultural land is irrigated. Rest 55% of farms are dependent on vagaries of monsoon. Thus, in case of drought years, there is significant shortfall of agricultural output resulting in agrarian distress.

<sup>v. good!</sup> Since, our farmers were <sup>also</sup> not much educated and govt. didn't focus much on their capacity building, they were not able to adopt technology in a big way. Hence,

they could not grow crops due to according to their soil quality. Also, because of alienation to ICT, weather forecasts cannot be communicated to them in advance.

The above analysis clearly points out that either due to one reason or another, economic reforms have not been able to sufficiently address agricultural problems, thus resulting in its dilapidated state.



## Impact of Reforms on Farmers

⑦

Most significant reform since independence which was envisaged was "Land Reforms". But, it has hardly been successful. Though some positive effects were observed in the states of West Bengal and Kerala, these could not be replicated in other parts. Also, big farmers tried to circumvent them, through distributing their land among family members, and other foul means. Though, the tenants benefited in some cases, landless labourers could not get anything in absence of land records.

~~The~~ government also tried to free farmers from the clutches of money lenders through credit reforms. This was tried through interest subvention schemes where credit was provided to farmers at concessional rate. Priority sector norms were also mandated upon banks, where 12% of total credit, was to be compulsory disbursed to agriculture sector. But, here also - only big cooperatives and farmers were able to benefit, and

Small and marginal farmers continued to rely on moneylenders, in absence of any collateral. ~~and~~ Banks were also unable to

lending to them, fearing defaults.

<sup>v. good points!</sup> One another major area that has hurt the farmers badly is the lack of reform in Agricultural Produce and Marketing Committees (APMCs). These serve as first point of sale of farm produce. But, since there are very few commission agents and there is a nexus among them, farmers are not able to get fair price for their

produce. All this has resulted in farmers being caught in debt trap, because they are unable to get proper price for their produce. Hence, we frequently hear of farm suicides and sorry state of agriculture in India.

<sup>Good point!</sup> However, economic reforms alone are not responsible for dying state of agriculture and farmers. There are

various other underlying causes as well.

Firstly, ~~there is~~ political apathy is a major reason. As we previously saw irrigation infrastructure in our country is highly underdeveloped. Also, very few farmers are enrolled in crop insurance schemes.  
Even if they are, the undue delay in compensation adds to their woes.

Secondly, there are very few food processing centers, agro irradiation centers, etc. commodities markets in the country are also underdeveloped. Because of this, farmers are not able to store their produce with them, and wait for adequate time to sell their produce. Result being distress selling, and intermediaries benefiting the most.

Finally, even in years of good harvest, and overproduction, there is demand-supply mismatch, which results in slump in prices of agricultural commodities. Thus, even when rain gods are considerate towards the farmers, the market is not, and on most occasions, they even fail to break even.

faulty pricing system!



ventures, for their employability. Also, (11)  
the Govt. flagship campaign of Digital India, could help in spread of technology, which could further help in disseminating information relating to soil health, weather forecasts etc.

Also, with the help of Jan Dhan accounts, Govt. can enroll farmers in crop insurance schemes. Benefits can also be transferred through direct transfers, thus plugging leakages in fertilizers and Kerosene subsidies. Govt. can also explore the possibility of genetically modified technology - but due caution needs to be taken.

APMC reforms can be a game changer which would help in scientific and rational price discovery for farmers and weed out commissioning agents. Also, the recent formation of Price Stabilization Fund is a welcome step, which could check slump in agricultural prices in case of bumper crop. What needs to be done to MSP and subsidy reforms?

Also, there is a need to diversify crop income by promoting agro forestry, fisheries, live stock etc. so that farmers are adequately insulated from vagaries of monsoon. How can non-farm economic activities support farmers?

As has been said, economic reforms though have had some positive effects, they have largely been confined to the affluent farmers, while the small & marginal ones have on most occasions found themselves in a spin. What are the proposals of national agricultural policy 2001?

All this has resulted in increasing demand for loan waivers, demands for reservation from predominate agricultural class due to diminishing returns, and lack of investment in agriculture due to insignificant returns.

Thus our policy makers, have to look for long structural reforms and have to show proactiveness, as we have seen reactionary approach has failed to deliver in past 70 years.

Thus, there is an urgent need for economic <sup>(13)</sup> reforms to address agricultural shortfalls, because if agriculture goes wrong, nothing else can go right in the country.

$$\frac{67}{125}$$

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- Improve upon causal analysis
- Reduce the proportion of historical perspectives (use them only as background of your arguments).

